

Section 9007 Funding and Highlights of changes from Section 9006

Fiscal Year	100% of Mandatory Budget authority funding	4% for energy audit and technical assistance grants	Limitation of 10% for grants for feasibility study stand alone projects	At least 20% of the funds must be made available to provide grants of \$20,000 or less.	Balance of funds available for RE and EE projects of any size
FY 2009	\$55,000,000	\$2,200,000	\$5,500,000	\$11,000,000	\$36,300,000
FY 2010	\$60,000,000	\$2,400,000	\$6,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$39,600,000
FY 2011	\$70,000,000	\$2,800,000	\$7,000,000	\$14,000,000	\$46,200,000
FY 2012	\$70,000,000	\$2,800,000	\$7,000,000	\$14,000,000	\$46,200,000
Total	\$255,000,000	\$10,200,000	\$25,500,000	\$51,000,000	\$168,300,000
	Additional discretionary funding of \$25 million per year is authorized but is subject to Congressional approval thru the budget process for a total of \$100m	Funds not obligated by April 1 of each FY will revert to financial assistance for RE & EE projects of any size.	Funds not used revert to RE and EE projects of any size.	Set aside ends on June 30 of each FY and funds not obligated by that date revert to financial assistance for RE & EE projects of any size.	

1. Demonstrated financial need is no longer an applicant eligibility requirement.
2. Feasibility studies can be a stand alone fundable project as well as reimbursable as part of a larger project.
3. The maximum grant remains at 25% of total eligible project costs – whether it is an RE project, an EE project, or a stand alone feasibility study.
4. The guaranteed loan only application – we can finance up to 75% of a project.
5. The combination loan and grant – we can finance up to 75% of a project (25% grant and 50% g-loan).
6. Maximum energy guaranteed loan raises from \$10 million to \$25 million.
7. Grants are available for energy audit and renewable energy development assistance.
8. There is no mention of direct loans in the new Farm Bill for Section 9007.
9. Renewable energy - Energy derived from a wind, solar, renewable biomass, ocean (including tidal, wave, current, and thermal), geothermal or hydroelectric source; or hydrogen derived from renewable biomass or water using wind, solar, ocean (including tidal, wave, current, and thermal), geothermal or hydroelectric energy sources.
10. Renewable biomass – the term “renewable biomass” means –
 - (A) materials, pre-commercial thinnings, or invasive species from National Forest System land and public lands (as defined in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702) that –
 - (i) are byproducts of preventive treatments that are removed
 - (I) to reduce hazardous fuels;
 - (II) to reduce or contain disease or insect infestation; or
 - (III) to restore ecosystem health;
 - (ii) would not otherwise be used for higher-value products; and
 - (iii) are harvested in accordance with –
 - (I) applicable law and land management plans; and
 - (II) the requirements for
 - (aa) old-growth maintenance, restoration, and management direction of paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of subsection (e) of section 102 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6512); and
 - (bb) large-tree retention of subsection (f) of that section; or
 - (B) Any organic matter that is available on a renewable or recurring basis from non-Federal land or land belonging to an Indian or Indian tribe that is held in trust by the United States or subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States, including -
 - a) renewable plant material, including feed grains, other agricultural commodities, other plants and trees and algae, and
 - b) waste material, including crop residue, other vegetative waste material (including wood waste and wood residues); and
 - c) animal waste and byproducts (including fats, oils, greases, and manure); and
 - d) food waste and yard waste.